

NEWS ITEMS.

A few of the retail dealers in New York commenced Friday to pay out silver coin in change to their customers. It is expected that by next week, unless there is a sudden upward turn in gold, their example will be generally followed. Many of the banks have been buying in specie from the bullion brokers, with a view to paying silver for small change in place of fractional currency.

The famous steamer Richmond, which was attached by the United States Marshal, at Columbus, Kentucky, some time since, at the suit of the Louisville owners, was, Friday, sold to a St. Louis party for \$100,000.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that never in the memory of man has more intense cold been experienced than that to which the people are at this moment exposed in Russia, Poland and in all the northern countries. A number of deaths from congelation are registered in the Russian journals, among them of several sentries frozen at their posts.

Farmers in the Miami Valley say the recent cold snap has greatly injured growing wheat. Peaches and early cherries are killed. Apples, pears, &c., are all right.

It is expected that the test oath act of 1862 will soon be repealed. It relieves all persons of disabilities, except those disqualified under the Fourteenth Amendment.

San Domingo has voted by an overwhelming majority, in favor of annexation to the United States.

It is rumored that Secretary Boutwell has decided to change his programme for the sale of gold, in order to stop further decline in the premium.

General Hazen, commanding the Department of Arkansas, has written a letter giving his ideas of the Indian warfare. He says the Indians have determined on a war of extermination.

The remains of the late Anson Burlingame will be sent to America by way of Berlin. The widow and sons will remain in St. Petersburg.

The steamer Golden City was wrecked in the Pacific, on the 23d. She is a total wreck. The passengers, crew, baggage and treasure were saved.

A London dispatch announces that fifty-five lives were saved from the Oneida.

The New York World's Paris correspondent tells a cock and bull story that the Emperor Napoleon died on the 9th of September last, a bogus Napoleon resembling the great original has been running things since that time.

Some New York politicians talk of running W. H. Seward for Governor of that State, on a ticket uniting Conservative Republicans and the best Democrats. Tammany is very much opposed to the project.

Chicago is to have a new hotel, covering an acre and a half of ground, and to cost a million dollars. It is to be finished in 1872.

Assertions vs. Figures.

The Democrats may charge extravagance upon Gen. Grant, and his advisers, until doomsday, (and that will come to the Democracy as soon as the people can get an opportunity to speak) but no one with half a thimble full of brains, will believe it, so long as the Administration continues to send forth monthly, such favorable statements of the public debt. Figures are stubborn things.

The public debt statement for February, shows a decrease of \$6,500,000.

Decrease since March 1, 1869, \$97,134,782.84.

Rail on—these monthly statements are, continual reminder of the corruption and extravagance of your pet, Andrew Johnson, who, with higher taxes than now, increased the debt instead of diminishing it. The people see the difference, and will remember it, and that is where the shoe pinches.

GOLDBAY, the repudiator, of Kentucky, and DEWESE, of North Carolina, to avoid expulsion on account of complicity in the sale of appointments to West Point, resigned their seats in Congress last week. Our own MEXICO, the Democratic repudiator from the Northern portion of the State, had his name associated with a sale, but on his statement that he did not get the money, (his friends did) he was let off.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned on Friday until Tuesday afternoon.

The West Virginia Legislature adjourned last Friday morning at 1 o'clock. A large amount of important legislation was left unfinished for want of time. The contest over the Capitol question ended Thursday night, in retaining the location at Charleston. The State officials will remove to Charleston in a few days.

JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D. D., President of Drew Theological Seminary, and one of the oldest ministers of the M. E. Church, died on the 24th ult. of typhoid fever. He was in his 56th year.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

No. 2.

GALLIPOLIS.

In whatever light we view the past history of the men and women who settled our county, we do it with mingled feelings of admiration and reverence. Emigration, now, means a few days ride on a car or steamboat; emigration then, meant more, it meant days and nights of toil and peril, weeks and months of incessant travel along the Indian trail and buffalo tracks, pushing the pirogue or the beandhorn, on unknown and dangerous rivers to the final destination in the woods primeval, amid the fresh and forest scenes of some new and rising state.

To meet such dangers and overcome such obstacles required men of iron will and muscle. Both were found in a high degree in our ancestors.

"The fair-heralds of a nobler time."

The age in which they lived was remarkable and it developed remarkable men. The first struggle for American liberty was over, and thousands of brave men returned home penniless and ruined. Europe was groaning with civil wars and revolutions, and the only haven of rest to the oppressed spirit was America. Hither, then, they came, out of the way of crime and corruption, out of the way of unholy thirst for wealth, happily out of the way of all the misery and degradation of populous cities, to lay the foundation of the "Empire of the West." To a portion of these men belongs the honor of founding our own Gallipolis.

After providing suitable shelter from the inclemency of the weather, the first work of importance to the new settlers was the erection of a Blockhouse, to protect them from the attacks of savages. The site chosen was near the river bank on the Public Square, the materials, heavy hewed logs, the lower story was of smaller dimensions than the upper, which was built in such a way as to project over the lower story on all sides, four or five feet.

The floor of the upper story was made of heavy timber and had but one entrance well secured. On the whole, this primitive fort was well nigh impregnable, as concerned muskets and rifles, and even fire. The settlers had in their employment about thirty soldiers, whom they had hired in the Eastern States, as guards and guides. Among them was Col. Robert Safford, of whom we shall speak hereafter. During the building of the Blockhouse, one of these soldiers was killed by the Indians in a most daring manner. The whole available force of the new colony were engaged in cutting timber and carrying it to the Blockhouse, and while all his comrades had gone to assist in conveying some extra heavy burden, this unfortunate man had been left alone chopping in the neighborhood of "The Mound," near where the "Old Jail" now stands, and only a few hundred yards from the Blockhouse. But a strip of woods intervened between the unfortunate man and safety, and some prowling Indian, taking advantage of the situation, shot and scalped him; and so dexterous was he, that he made his escape without even being seen. The hands of the "Little Yankee" were terribly cut and lacerated, showing that he had made a vigorous defence against the murderous scolding knife which had come to do its work even before life had fled. I know of but one other person having been killed by Indians in this county. This was a Frenchman. Being of a retired disposition, he had taken a fancy, hermit like, to leave his fellows, and take up his abode in the forest, a few miles from town. His occasional visits to town being broken off, some anxiety was manifested for his fate, and an examination proved that he had been murdered and scalped in his own little hut several days before his body was found.

Our settlers were, of course, subject to all the privations, diseases and discouragements incident to the settling of any new country, and some of them actually returned to France. But many accounts of their great privations must be over drawn. In instance the following, written by Mr. Ashe, an "English traveler in America," in 1806. I copy from Niles' Register:

"At Gallipolis the sympathies of our traveler were greatly excited by the wretched state of the poor emigrants resident there. Deceived by the representations of some speculator, who described this as the promised land, flowing with milk and honey, about five hundred families, who found the revolutionary riots and disturbances of their native France, somewhat subservive of their ease and comfort, embarked their fortunes and their lives in the unhappy settlement. But they found the land neither flowing with milk nor honey; nor capable of yielding them their most laborious exertions the means of subsistence. Some soon died of vexation and disappointment, diseases carried off the greater part, and sixteen only of the five hundred families who originally settled here are now left—these reduced by disease and hunger exceed in wretchedness of appearance the haggard inmates of an infirmary. Mr. A. generously supplied them with a little Indian meal to prevent immediate starvation. There is, however, some fine peach brandy distilled here, which may perhaps determine its inhabi-

tants not entirely to abandon the place."

We suspect that Mr. Ashe (peace to his ashes) bartered his "Indian meal" for a quantity of that same "peach brandy," and when he wrote the above his imaginative brain must have been somewhat muddled thereby; in short, as the sailors have it, *"three sheets in the wind and the fourth shivering."*

Correction.—The French emigrants came to Gallipolis, Oct. 3d, 1790, instead of 1798, as stated last week.

ETHEPUTA.

For the Gallipolis Journal, FROM COLUMBUS, 81

COLUMBUS, O., March 4, 1870.

EDITOR GALLIPOLIS JOURNAL: DEAR SIR:—As many of your readers are interested in the Morgan Raid Claims, it might not be uninteresting to them to learn a little of what is transpiring here in relation to them.

A bill was introduced into the House some time ago, to repeal the law of the last session, authorizing their payment, and the Northern members are making a very determined effort to pass the repealing act. On the second reading of the bill, a few days ago, an effort was made by the friends of repeal, to send it to the standing committee on claims, a majority of whom favored repeal—while those who favored the payment of the claims wished to commit it to the committee on Military Affairs—upon which a test vote was had, and those who favored payment succeeded by a majority of four. The House was not quite full at the time, so that it is not clearly settled which side will prevail on the final vote, though it is confidently believed that the repeal cannot be carried.

The members who are favorable to the payment of these claims, will make a strong effort to incorporate a clause into the general appropriation bill, appropriating a sufficient amount of money to pay them. The opponents of the measure will have enough to do to keep it out. It is thought they cannot do it; we shall see in a few days.

The constitutionality of the law of last year, directing the Auditor of State to pay these claims, is about to be tested in the Supreme Court of the State. A mandamus was filed in that court, several weeks ago, by some of these claimants, against the Auditor, requiring him to show cause why he should not pay them. That case was set for hearing on the 18th of February, but the parties not being ready at that time, it was set for hearing on Saturday, March 5th, (to-morrow) when it will undoubtedly be heard. It may be several weeks before a decision will be reached, but you shall be advised of the result as soon as known.

The Legislature will adjourn at an early day, probably on the 31st of March. The general appropriation bill was introduced yesterday, though in a very imperfect state. As soon as it can be perfected and passed, or very soon thereafter, the majority of the members have determined to wind up this session and go home. This course will leave an immense amount of business undispensed of, which will have to go over to another session.

There was quite a respectable Rail Road meeting at the Opera House, in this city, last night, which was addressed by Gov. Dennison, Gen. Enoch, of Lawrence, and others. Committees were appointed, and steps taken to raise the stock and put the Ironton Rail Road under contract at an early day. The friends of this road are acting with an energy worthy of success. If the friends of the Gallipolis and Logan road will use half the exertions Lawrence county is making, they will succeed beyond question.

GALLIA.

It is asserted that the people of Nova Scotia are strongly in favor of annexation to the United States, and that the United States Government has been sounded on the subject, and has expressed itself favorably, and is ready to open negotiations so soon as the people by a fair vote decide the question.

It is stated that Brigham Young with several of the leading Mormons, has started for Southern Arizona on a prospecting tour, understood to be for the selection of a new site for Zion, in case it is thought best to move from St. Lake City. The reasons assigned are connected with the anxieties caused by the introduction of the bill against polygamy.

The Japanese are not only out of the face of the globe, but some of their customs are as much the opposite of ours. For instance, the carpenters in using the plane always draw it toward them, instead of pushing it. So with the saw, which they draw when they wish to cut, the teeth being set accordingly. Another of their contraries consists in always trying their horses with their heads to the door, or front of the stable, so that they can approach them in front instead of behind. We are not sure but this is a better plan than ours, the heels of a horse are so unreliable.

A certificate of incorporation was filed, a few days since, for a Railroad from Marietta, along the river, to Bellaire.

Ohio Legislature.

From the State Journal:

In the House, on Friday, a bill was passed authorizing and requiring township clerks to prosecute township treasurers in case of default, and requiring the latter to give separate bonds for school funds. The Senate resolution relative to the erection of a mansion for the Governor of the State was adopted. The Senate amendments to the bill relating to the adoption of children were concurred in. The rest of the day was spent in consideration of the Hamilton county Reform bill, limiting the compensation of certain officers in that county. On Saturday, a bill was introduced by Mr. Dunbar to repeal the act of last session taxing United States bonds, treasury notes and fractional currency.

The following bills were passed: Senate bill providing for a certificate of incorporation shall be filed and recorded by the Secretary of State, it shall be approved by Attorney General. For a special election in the town of Caldwell, Noble county. A bill supplementary to the act for draining Hog Creek Marsh, in Hardin county. To authorize the trustees of Crane township, Paulding county, to levy a tax for bridge purposes. Bills were introduced by Mr. Streator to punish the crime of aiding prisoners to escape from the Penitentiary, to equalize the salaries of its officers and to provide for the return of insane convicts at the expiration of their confinement, to the counties from which they were sentenced. Mr. Hubbell introduced a bill amending the criminal code. A joint resolution, reported by Mr. Corey, for the appointment of a joint committee to visit the Orphan Asylum at Xenia, and report the number and destination of soldiers' orphans, and the value of the property offered the State, was discussed at length, and adopted—yeas 23, nays 6. A Senate bill was passed, authorizing the Board of Education of Napoleon, Henry county, to raise by special tax \$30,000 for building a school house.

In the House, on Monday, there was a large attendance. Reported by Mr. Streator to punish the crime of aiding prisoners to escape from the Penitentiary, to equalize the salaries of its officers and to provide for the return of insane convicts at the expiration of their confinement, to the counties from which they were sentenced. Mr. Hubbell introduced a bill amending the criminal code. A joint resolution, reported by Mr. Corey, for the appointment of a joint committee to visit the Orphan Asylum at Xenia, and report the number and destination of soldiers' orphans, and the value of the property offered the State, was discussed at length, and adopted—yeas 23, nays 6. A Senate bill was passed, authorizing the Board of Education of Napoleon, Henry county, to raise by special tax \$30,000 for building a school house.

In the House, on Tuesday, there was the usual number of petitions. A House bill was passed allowing holders and purchasers of lands in the Great Miami river to enter them at \$7.50 per acre; one to relieve the former treasurer of Geauga county for money stolen from him; one to increase the pay of land appraisers and county boards of equalization. These now go to the Senate. Most of the afternoon was spent in debate upon the Hamilton County Reform bill. In the Senate, a bill was introduced to authorize the Board of Education of Napoleon, Henry county, to raise by special tax \$30,000 for building a school house. A bill to increase the pay of land appraisers and county boards of equalization. These now go to the Senate. Most of the afternoon was spent in debate upon the Hamilton County Reform bill.

In the House on Wednesday most of the day was spent in discussion of the Hamilton county fee bill, which was finally passed, amended so as to except the appointed successor of Gen. McGroarty and the widow of the latter. The House then took up the Agricultural College bill, pending the discussion on which the House adjourned. In the Senate the following House bills were passed: To authorize the Board of Education of Napoleon, Henry county, to levy a tax to pay an existing debt; and to punish the crime of mutilating or changing public records. Bills were introduced: To amend Sec. six the act regulating the mode of administering assignments in trust for the benefit of creditors, so as to require creditors, whose claims are rejected, to bring suit within thirty days to so amend section 437 of the code of civil procedure, as to authorize a judge in vacation to confirm sales of land made by the Sheriff, upon proper notice being given to the defendants; to amend section 176 of the code of civil procedure, so as to authorize the court to take land from the defendant after conviction, while a motion for a new trial is pending; or a petition in error is being prosecuted; to reduce the salary of Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs from \$4,000 to \$3,000; to authorize County Commissioners, in advertising for bids for the construction of bridges, after describing the length and width thereof, length of spans, and what is required as to strength and durability, to leave open to the competition of bidders plans and specifications for the building of the same, whether of wood or iron, or under patent or otherwise; and to enable railroad companies to redeem their bonded debts. The Senate passed the House bill in relation to savings societies, providing for a deposit by every one of \$5.00 as now, instead of only \$3.00 as now, and that the societies

may loan 60 per cent on their real estate, instead of 50 per cent, as now, and that the Senate bill to authorize the purchasers of a railroad to become incorporated as a railroad company, or to sell such railroad to an organized railroad company.

In the House on Thursday, a House bill was passed to authorize the Commissioners of Lawrence county to pay M. W. Davis for injuries received by him while in discharge of his duty from an insane person; also one to relieve J. S. Chandler, Treasurer of Erie county, from money stolen from the Treasury of said county; also one to provide for the removal by the Governor at his discretion of members under sentence for felonies to reform institutions. These now go to the Senate. Bills were introduced to increase the corporate limits of Cincinnati; to amend the common school act; to punish the injury or destruction of baggage; to authorize the building of a jail at Warren, Trumbull county. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to two House bills, only to punish the crime of mutilating or changing public records; one to authorize the Trustees of Olive township, Meigs county, to levy a tax to pay an existing debt; when signed these will be laws. A House bill to authorize the commissioners of Muskingum county to build a bridge over the Muskingum river between Taylorville and Duncan Falls, one to provide for the sale of the Board of Female Institute at Oxford, O., passed. A resolution was adopted appropriating \$1,000 for the purchase of books for the use of the prisoners in the penitentiary. A resolution instructing the Auditor of State to direct the district assessors throughout the State to assess the real estate upon a specie basis, was adopted. In the Senate the following bills were passed: Senate bill authorizing the incorporation of companies for erecting and maintaining tanks for the storage of oil; Senate bill to punish the evasion of tolls on turnpikes, plank roads and toll bridges; House bill to authorize two or more incorporated religious societies, churches or associations to become consolidated in one single corporation, and House bill in relation to islands in the Great Miami river.

Plantation Bitters.

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits.—For sale by all druggists. March 10, 1870.—dm.

The Great Medical Discovery.

Dr. Walker's California VINEGAR BITTERS.

Having been acquainted with this Institution for some time, and made myself familiar with its workings, I take great pleasure in expressing my conviction of its character and usefulness.

In the first place, that such institutions are necessary to the growth and prosperity of our country, no intelligent person will for a moment deny. We are pre-eminently an intelligent people, and our institutions of learning should foster such a tendency. In building up this vast country, we have little time to theorize—we want results brought about as quickly as we are capable, with thoroughness. This is more desirable at this time than at any other period of our history. There is work ahead, and who and where are the men and women to do it? They must come from the ranks of the boys and girls of to-day; and it is for them to see that they are eminently qualified for the positions of the great avenues to wealth, and that distinction and power which wealth gives. Whether we have one dollar or a million, work is our destiny, and the more culture and skill we bring to the task, the greater our success will be.

Educated labor is always sure of success. Educated men and women are always called for, and they will be called for more than ever in the future. I am acquainted with several similar institutions, but know of none better adapted to the wants of the country than the above named. It is pleasantly situated in the village of Ewington, moral place is noted for its intelligence and moral influence, together with its facilities and cheap boarding offered students, and for its few views which surround young men and women in a large city.

Mr. GEO. CHERRINGTON, the Principal, is a man of sterling common sense and untiring energy, striving to make every thing to which he puts his hand a success, adopting as his guide the motto of the Apostle: "This one thing I do."

Mrs. E. O. CHERRINGTON, his excellent wife, and Assistant, is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, and a teacher of more than ordinary abilities—of calm judgment and high moral sentiment.

Under the management of such teachers, assisted by an excellent Board of Trustees, the Institution certainly deserves the favor of the public, and we hope that during the Spring term, which begins Tuesday, March 15th, it may be well patronized. Young men, strike out. You are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Think well of yourselves. Assume your position. Aim above the mark you intend to hit. Study hard. Energy, determination and faith, with a right motive, are the powers that move the world. Be self-reliant. Keep at the helm and steer your own ship. Take for your motto, Honesty and Industry, and inscribe on your banner, "Just and I fear not." Always do what your conscience tells you to do, and leave the consequence with God. J. W. V.

HARRIS, O., March 3d, 1870.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a resolution instructing Assessors of real estate to make their valuations upon a gold basis.

Ironton has thirty six saloons, or drinking places. Pretty well for a town which started out with a provision in each deed, that no liquor should be sold on the premises with out forfeiture of title.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I was cured of Deafness and Catarrh by a simple remedy and will send the receipt free. MRS. M. C. LEGGETT. March 10, 1870.—4w. Hotel, N. J.

THE MAGIC COMB will change any color a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for \$1. Address: MAGIC COMB CO., Springfield, Mass. March 10, 1870.—3m.

FOR FAMILY USE—simple, cheap, reliable. KNITS EVERYTHING. AGENTS WANTED. Circular and sample stocking FREE. Address HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO., 162 West 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. March 10, 1870.—3m.

The New Article of Food.

For twenty-five cents you can buy of your Druggist or Grocer a package of Sea Moss Farine, manufactured from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen, which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Cream, Charlotte Ruse, &c., &c. It is by far the cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world. RANDSEA MOSS FARINE CO., 53 PARK PLACE, N. Y. March 10, 1870.

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